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The headline of a free-trade paper reads: "Belief that reduced tariff will employ much capital in operating idle mills." Yes: in Europe.

It remains to be seen whether the President will have Congress on his hands after Monday or Congress will take the President into its hands.

There is not in the country a free trader who is radical enough to demand a reduc tion of the duties on the products of the factories in which he is interested.

Indianapolis cannot look for the federal building it so much needs until after it has Republican Representative and a Republican policy that will put money in the treasury.

If the industrial people of the country should appraise the Wilson committee and impose an ad valorem duty upon it as foreign product it would not yield a cent

That portion of the Wilson bill which puts cotton ties on the free list and places duty on pig iron may be regarded as protection against the American manufacturer. But some of the thirteen Democrats making the bill are from the South.

That bit of information to the effect that paper wrapped about the body is good keep out the cold has started on its rounds. It is especially timely this Democratic year, when paper clothing is about all that people have money enough to buy.

Two years ago a prominent architect Chicago said that he had under contract buildings which would require four million follars' worth of Bedford stone. Then Canada could not compete, but with free unwrought building stone how will it be?

The statement of the Wilson committee to the effect that Henry Clay favored the ad valorem system of duties is false. What the Kentucky statesman did say was: "Let me fix the values of foreign merchandise and I do not care what your duty is."

It is an item of news that the new Assistant Secretary of War whom Senator Vilas has selected for Mr. Lamont has had his name added to the list of defendants in a suit in Wisconsin involving the publication of a public document at an extortion-

How can a tariff bill that reduces the revenue from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year called a tariff for revenue only? In truth, he Wilson bill is nothing of the kind. It is a bill for theory only. The revenue is to be raised by another bill and another form of taxation.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who is in the best position to know, intimates that the adminstration may be forced to ask Congress for authority to borrow \$50,000,000 on short time bonds. If it is shown to be necessary Congress cannot well refuse it.

The young Republicans of Marion county coared in the blue empyrean and swept the world from the time of Hannibal to the next Indiana election, but this was partly the exuberance of youth and partly because of a prophetic glimpse of coming victory. Enthusiasm suits them well.

One Bleakie, a woolen manufacturer Massachusetts, who has been shouting for Cleveland, declares himself pleased with the proposition for free wool, but he fears "the other provisions of the bill which alter the conditions of trade with such sudden violence." That is, Mr. Bleakle desires full protection for Bleakie,

Doubtless the municipal authorities are watching the drift of financial affairs, and will not let favorable opportunities pass to refund the overdue debt bearing a high rate of interest. The wretched flasco of the Sullivan regime may embarrass them a little, but they ought to be able to show the fact that the bonds of no city in country can be a safer investment than

those of Indianapolis. The New York Sun says the Wilson tariff bill "offers as a gift to Canada what she should have bought with a great price." And by the same token it does the same with the South American countries with which we have negotiated profitable treaties of reciprocity, getting from them valuable concessions for admitting their products to this country. The policy of the Wilson bill is to give away everything and get

Hon. William Dudley Foulke considers the Van Alen scandal at some length in the Forum, and reaches the sad conclusion that presidential appointments are for sale under this administration and that our liberties are in danger. In conclusion he were morally responsible for the enslavetax on income it must not declare the sum have been a hateful torture to him. All to put it plainer, if possible, a measure this his people know, and perhaps it is formulated by unpractical minds clouded this knowledge of the hurden he is bearing with theories.

and war we can rise in renewed strength. It is only when the heart fails, when public spirit languishes, that our case is indeed desperate." This is very pathetic, and the pathos is intensified when it is remembered that Mr. Foulke is one of those highly fastidious gentlemen who decided in the last campaign that General Harrison was not a good enough candidate for them. And yet General Harrison never

### AN UNNECESSARY EVIL.

Really the most inspiring address made at

the banquet of the officers of the Marion

County Lincoln League Clubs, Thanksgiving

evening, was that of the gentleman who declared that one of the duties of the mem bers of the clubs is to attend the primaries, and there see that only such men are chosen delegates as can be depended on to nominate a ticket of able and clean men, "whose word is as good after election as before." The speaker making this suggestion is n novice in politics, but always a skirmish line or front rank fighter. "It is easy," he said, "to carry to victory a good ticket, but a bad one is a terrible load." True and timely words, particularly for the Republican party in Marion county and Indiana, where the reform of abuses which have been fostered by Democratic supremacy is sure to be a factor in the canvass. The Republican party contains the best, and it should select its tickets from that element. Moreover, the people of both parties know the best, the poorest and all the grades between the two extremes; and they know them so well that the most effective organization cannot make up by zeal and activity for the dead weight of a bad or even a weak ticket. All that organization can do is to enroll the voters and look after the stragglers. It cannot force to the polls intelligent men who object to a ticket because it contains the names of men whose reputations have shady spots, or who have all their lives been most conspicuous as failures in whatever they have undertaken. More and more the intelligent voter is de manding positive character and qualifications in candidates. They will vote for a man whom they know to be able and hon est, whom they may not admire, but a considerable percentage of Republicans or those who act with them will no longer vote for candidates whose reputations must be patched up with explanations, or who have always been unlucky or unfortunate in business. Men who have been failures all their lives are very likely to continue their rec ords of inefficiency when they become county commissioners, sheriffs, assessors and the like. And here it may be said that there is now an aversion to a class of mer who are professional candidates, men wh have no vocation in particular, but are waiting for public employment. They are perennial aspirants for every office, and are always weak candidates when nominated The Republican party was not organized for the sole purpose of dispensing offices, and that is not its mission in the future. It is and has been for a third of a century the party whose patriotism and wisdom have made the United States the most progressive and prosperous people in the world Its mission now is to insure to the people all the conditions which can make a people prosperous and give county, State and Nation all that the term "good government"

## AN INTERESTING CONGRESS.

It is now very evident that the session of Congress which begins on Monday and will continue into the summer will be watched with more interest than any of its predecessors for many years. The fact that President, Senate and House are all presumably Democratic for the first time since the first Congress under James Buchanan which was organized in December, 1857thirty-seven years ago-would lend it terest in itself. But, beyond that, the most important matter to the mass of the people which has ever attracted popular attention will be brought before Congress in the form of the Wilson bill. Whatever people may have thought a year ago about the tariff, the masses to-day feel that it is a subject of first importance to them. They have been to school to experience. The Hawaiian affair will necessarily come be fore Congress in a manner to attract the attention of the people. A lesser number of people will be interested in the drift of political events, particularly the relations between the President and his party in Congress. Mr. Cieveland, since the ad journment of the extraordinary session. has made a number of a pointments indicating a purpose to ignore, if not to punish Serators and Representatives who voted against the bill repealing the silver purchase act. Will the breach widen? Wil the bitter hostility expressed by Democratic correspondents and politicians about Washington be kept out of Congress? This is a minor matter, but it will attract wide

As the years pass people who take comparatively little interest in active politics are taking a deeper interest in public affairs. This is doubtless because they have come to see that government policy and legislation more widely affect their affairs and their interests than they would have believed years ago. This being the case the intelligent man who has a daily paper which devotes special attention to Washington affairs, as does the Journal, wil find in its columns more to interest him than ever before. Furthermore, he cannot afford to be ignorant concerning events of

#### such vital importance. THE DEBT TO THE NEGROES.

In his address to the National Council of Colored Men at Cincinnati, discussing a proposition to ask an appropriation from Congress to promote the emigration of negroes from the country, Bishop Turner said: "I can prove by mathematical calculation that this Nation owes us forty billions of dollars for daily work performed." The claim was, of course, based on the fact that the white people were morally responsible for holding the col ored race in slavery for many generations and were therefore liable to the latter for what they might have earned if they had of calculation. Admitting that the whites

be fair to hold them pecuniarily liable for what the negroes might have earned had they been free men in the United States. But even on that basis we do not think it would be possible for Bishop Turner to prove that they were entitled to anything like the sum named by him.

But this is mere speculation. It is idl to talk about the colored race having any money claim against the government; but they have a valid claim of another kind. The government has partly atoned for its generations of mistreatment of them by abolishing slavery, but it still owes them a great and sacred debt. It owes then equality before the law and protection in their personal and political rights. It owes them a white man's chance. This is worth far more to the negroes than any money claim, and they should never cease to assert it until it is fully recognized.

The suggestion that the government should appropriate money to promote the emigration of negroes from the United States is neither wise nor patriotic. Such action would be regarded with amazement by all civilized nations. If the negroes are needed anywhere they are needed here. If they can do well anywhere they can do well here. As a matter of fact, very many of them are doing well here, and we suspect that very few of them would emigrate, even if they had a chance. Providence has cast their lot in the United States, and here they should stay. What they need is fair play, not deportation. The Nation's debt to the negroes is justice.

To-day two football teams from the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, respectively, will "line up" (we believe that is the correct term) at Annapolis, for a game to decide whether the prospective heroes of the army or the navy have the hardest heads and the toughest bones. In connection with this match it may be stated that the government came very near coming into collision with the traditions of the game, and may yet do so unless the matter is amicably settled. The regulations of the military and naval academies require that cadets shall wear their hair short, this being regarded as conducive to neatness and soldierly appearance. But football ethics require that players shall wear the hair long and thick as a means of protection and defense. It is the unanimous opinion among football experts that the government ought to yield a point in a matter of so vital importance to the interests of the game, and a strong effort will be made to induce it to do so before another annua contest between the army and navy teams shall occur. As it would hardly be safe for the government to put itself in an attitude of hostility to football it will, doubtless,

Ex-Marshal and ex-Chief of Police Wilson, of Honolulu, in his passionate defense of the deposed Queen, refers to her as "a monarch born and educated to the purple.'

To this the New York Sun replies: Liliuokalani is not a great way from the depths of barbarism. She is only two or three generations from cannibal savagery. She comes from a bad lot of Hawaiians, and her life has exhibited the fruits of her deprayed inheritance. She is not even descended from the royal Hawaiian line. That died out in 1872, and Lunalilo, the son of a high chieftess, was made King by election. When he came on the throne he was a hard drinker, but "he took no offense," says the late Rev. Titus Craw, one of the American missionaries, in an account of Hawaii, "when urged to abstain from all intoxicants." Hawaiian royalty was not so resentful about the offer of advice twenty years ago as this Wilson is now on behalf of Lilliuokalani. All the same, Lunalilo proceeded to drink himself to death after reign of only about a year. Then came in Kalakaua, who won the throne against Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV, whose claim was rightful if the law of royal descent had been followed. Kalakaua was a pretty hard case also, so far as licentiousness and drink are concerned. When he died, in 1891, without a lineal heir, he left the throne to his sister, Liliuokalani, That is the way in which she was "a monarch born and educated to the purple." She has been licentious, and her blood is bad, her grandfather having been the first person ever hanged in Hawaii for wife murder.

It seems to be settled, so far as the ways and means committee is concerned, that the so-called income tax will be a tax on corporations. This is what the committee will report, but what Congress will do is another question. At first glance this would seem likely to be a popular tax, yet in reality it would reach more people of moderate circumstances than would a direct income tax above \$4,000. Most corporations are composed very largely of small holders of stock, and whatever tax is imposed will fall on them pro rata as well as on larger stockholders. Besides, many large manu facturing concerns are corporations, and i will be unjust to impose a special tax on these after depriving them of protection. However, as the Democratic policy seems to be to destroy American manufacturing industries, this may be part of the plan.

Of all the generous remembrances of Thanksgiving day none can be more touch ing than the donation of the children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, by which two hundred poor children in this city were bountifully fed. So far as the money was contributed by the chil dren, it came from those who have so lit tle money that a dime is a treasure. Thus taught, these orphans will be a blessing to the State to which their fathers gave the best periods of their lives.

Hon. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railway, is an outspoken Democrat, but he is also a business man, and not addicted to smashing commercial interests.

Of the Wilson tariff bill he says: It is entirely too rabid in its nature. It is too sudden an approach to the policy of free trade. The approach should have been gradual, and particularly at a time like this when the government is on the edge of bankruptcy; they can ill afford to have their receipts curtailed to the extent of fifty-five

millions of dollars.

The last report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department shows that the exports of flour from the United States to Europe increased from 7,037,420 barrels, valued at \$33,781,917, in 1891, to 10,361,860 barrels, valued at \$48,319,856, in 1893. The total exports of flour to all countries were 16,620,-339 barrels, in 1893, against 11,344,304 barrels in 1891. The McKinley tariff does not seem to have paralyzed that trade much.

The unhappy experience of the Seater family, of Fort Wayne, should be a warning against the eating of aged oysters. But how are people to discriminate when all oysters have beards?

the Journal offers all possible apology to

this paper the following paragraph was | or too mild, too credulous or too suspicious.

This will be a soup house winter. Whenever the Democratic party gets into power and goes to regulating the tariff we have By some almost inexcusable inadvertence this was credited to the Courier-Journal, when the Louisville Commercial was the

paper intended. These two little advertisements clipped from an exchange tell an eloquent story of EXCHANGE-Will exchange my fine white

diamond stud, % carat, worth \$60, for coal or necessaries, or will take highest cash offer; what have you? WANTED-To exchange jewelry for a suit of clothes; will give a good trade

time when they arrive. The rock is at the yard waiting for them now. The football season having ended young men in colleges will now have some time

Tramps headed this way may as well

understand that they will have a rocky

to devote to literary pursuits. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give the vote by parties on the passage of the Sherman purchase act; on the attempt to repeal it at the last session. and repealing it at the special session.

The bill was passed by a strict party vote in both branches in July, 1890. The attempt to repeal during the last session in the Senate was not a fair test, several Republicans voting against repeal who voted for it last month, and such Democrats as Turple and Voorhees, who were won over by Cleveland, also voted against repeal. The repeal bill was passed in the Senate by the votes of 23 Republicans and 20 Democrats, while 20 Democrats, 9 silver State Republicans, 1 Republican (Cameron) and 2 Populists voted against it. In the House the vote stood: For repeal, 124 Democrats, 68 Republicans, 1 Populist; against, 79 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 9 Popu-

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Difference. She-You are always saying little mean things about women. He-Yes; I say them about women in general, and you say them about women you know.

Back Again. The erstwhile wicked little boy Has now become a good 'un, And goes to Sabbath school, for he Has hopes the usual Christmas tree Will simply "be a pudd'n."

Her Little Scheme. Mrs. Watts-What a lovely new bonnet. Mrs. Potts-It's funny the way I got it, too. I insisted on having my husband ex-

plain all about the new tariff bill. He

talked for about five minutes and then compromised on this. Horrible Accident. "Ain't you working on the Bugle any

more, Brown? "No. They fired me for being absentminded. I was going through the mail sorting out the poetry, and accidentally declined with thanks a five-dollar sub-

### STATE PRESS OPINION.

scription."

The laborer is the first man to receive a blow from the free trade club, and the last man to have his wounds cured .-- Fowler Republican-Era.

Merchants say that "business is dull and that collections are slow." It has always been thus when the Democratic party was in full sway .- Vincennes Commercial. When the Wilson tariff bill becomes a law, the laboring classes of the country will discover to their sorrow that it is not how much money, but how much work.

-Warren Republican. It will be a great comfort to the man who has to pay an income tax, and a higher price for sugar, to know that the hair of the goat has been put on the free list.—Shelbyville Republican. When the administration undertook to

help Gresham "get even" with General Harrison it did not probably expect the task to be so dangerous as it has already proven to be.-Lebanon Patriot. The Democratic party have always hated

reciprocity, because it refused to admit foreigners to the American market unless the foreigners in question extended equal advantages to American products.-Goshen Isn't it strange that the party that de-

clares against protection on the ground discriminates against the farmer should begin its work of reform by striking down the tariff on wool?--Monticello Herald There is no encouragement in the Wilson tariff bill for the American farmer, the

American laborer or the American manufacturer, but it looks as though the importer will have nothing to complain of. —New Castle Courier. The senseless, wicked and unprovoked attacks on employers of labor by the Dem-

ocratic party did much to estrange the employer and employe last fall. It made many Democratic voters, and the reward If the Wilson bill becomes a law industries must prepare for such a competi-

tion as they have never had before. It means larger importations, smaller home productions, reduced wages and an increased crop of labor troubles.-Crawfordsville Journal The dog crossing the stream with the

meat-bone in his mouth which he dropped to secure the shadow was not worse deceived than the party in this country that is ready to drop the home market to secure that myth-"the markets of the world." -Muncie Times. Compare the prices of sheep and wool

prior to the last presidential election with

the prices of to-day and observe the difference. The difference will show the effect of the avowed Democratic policy on that very large and important industry. The Lincoln leagues are a power for good and their best work can be done

during the winter months while the voters in the country have plenty of time to attend the meetings, to hear speeches and be instructed in the principles of the grand old Republican party.-Rockville Repub-

The melancholy truth is now forced upon the understanding of the people that steady employment at high wages is at an end until the people elect a Republican Congress and declare anew their adherence to the protective tariff policy under which this country has prospered as no other nation in the world ever did .- Kokomo Trib-

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Czar has presented President Carnot with six magnificent thoroughbred horses. According to Professor Garner, gorillas and chimpanzees do not speak as they pass by, not from an overplus of formality, or pride of caste, but because their languages

A woman of Spokane, Wash., was fined \$20 a few days ago for practical joking. She perpetrated the exceedingly humorous, though not exactly new joke of mixing the sugar and salt on the table of a public dining room. The court called it disorder-Some highly interesting relics of the late

"Pickwick toddyladles" presented to the author by Messrs. Chapman & Hall on the completion of "Pickwick," and they realized 22, 32 and 30 guineas, respectively. The old schoolboy who told his companions of the Boston Schoolboys' Society at its reunion last week that he went to school in Boston ninety-two years ago was Joseph D. Jones. He is ninety-seven years

old. No one can be a member of the so-

Charles Dickens have been sold in London

recently. Among them were three of the

clety who has not been out of school a full half century. Some interesting reminiscences of Emin Pasha have been made public by Dr. Franz Stuhlmann, who was one of the explorer's most intimate friends. Emin, he says, was brave to the extent of placing but small As a scientist he collected new informa-tion and data of immense interest and value to geographers, ethnologists, lin-

guists, zoologists and botanists, and left be-hind for posterity thick volumes of notes on African ornithology, meteorology and travel, with invaluable maps. President W. F. Harper, of Chicago University, is to deliver the address at the dedication of the new library building of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, in January. The event will be of great importance to the higher education in the West. The structure is the gift of Hon. N. P. Coburn, of Newton, Mass., and is of great

architectural beauty. Miss Kate Irwin Wheeler, of Wisconsin, has a peculiar vocation. She is a native of Green Bay, but removed to Milwaukee ten years ago, and became a clerk in large store. She did not like the drudgery and went West, taking up a land claim in Dakota. She tired of that and returned to Milwaukee to begin teaching whist. She has made a comfortable living out of it for

eight years. Mrs. Matilda Simpson died in Harrods burg, Ky., last week. She was known all over that section as "the sad lady" for the reason that for thirty years she had never been known to smile. Her husband mysteriously disappeared a short time after their marriage and was never heard from afterwards. This occurrence transformed her from a merry young girl to a heart-

broken woman. It is not generally known that the late Sir Andrew Clark numbered among his patients Mr. Parnell, who consulted him toward the end of 1887 for a chest affection. Even when consulting a physician Mr. Parnell's passion for secrecy displayed itself. On being asked whether Sir Andrew knew who his patient was, Mr. Parnell smiled and parried the question by the reply: "I do not think he did-at least

The Countess Tolstoi is intellectually the superior of her husband. She is the financial manager of the family and conducts all the affairs connected with the estate. In fact, she is the money maker of the Tolstoi family. It was she who a few years ago issued a cheap edition of her husband's novels. The wisdom of this movement is shown in the fact that the household has been living off the royalty on these ever since.

"Powder willows" is the name in northern Delaware for those pollarded swamp willows commonly seen in meadows. The powder-making DuPonts established a marago, and every stream for a dozen miles about Wilmington is lined with these trees, Some have grown to enormous size, and all the older ones are picturesque with great fluffy green balls of foilage in the spring and dense spheres of misty gray twigs in winter.

### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

As the weather grows colder your charity should grow warmer.—Baltimore American. Some men like to sit in church behind a woman wearing a large hat and sleep unobserved.—Atchison Globe.

It is about as wise to sit on the limb of a tree and saw it off as it is to worry about things we cannot help.-Ram's Horn. The tramp is a pretty enterprising fellow, notwithstanding his reputation for shiftlessness. He always has a movement on foot.-Lowell Courier.

The new tariff bill seems to be a protective one, so far as Mr. Whitney's Nova Scotia coal mines are concerned.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. There are some people who have to

convinced with a club. The club has arrived, and it is labeled "Democratic free trade."-Philadelphia Press. Inasmuch as Patti's music all has to be transposed lower, is it not about time to effect a similar change in the prices?-New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Yer kin talk," said a philosopher of the East Side, "'bout its bein' vulgar t' wear di'mon's, but I notice that them that has 'em wears 'em."-Buffalo Express. Out of the horrible jumble of Hawaiian affairs comes one clear note intelligible to the feminine soul: Liliuokalani has sent to San Francisco for a coronation robe.

-Kate Field. The statement is made that "King Lobengula drinks beer," but this was before John Bull aimed a machine gun at him. His chief concern now is how to avoid a bier.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

When a man has begun to go down hill somebody is always on hand to give him a kick. Mr. Powderly has been spoken of several times already as the next Populist nominee for President.-Chicago Tribune.

## PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE.

French Canadians Restless Under Restrictions Imposed by the Church. Montreal Special to New York Evening

A distressing case of religious intolerance and persecution has just come to light in this city. Mr. Rouleau is one of the ablest French writers on art subjects in Canada. His contributions have found their way into many of the best publications, and he has always been looked upon as an authority on all matters connected with art. Some time ago he held a leading position on one of the principal Catholic journals of this city, but while there he offended the ecclesiastical authorities by his writings, which were of a purely secular nature. consequence he was placed under the ban of the church.

The proprietor of the journal also received a communication from the bishop's palace notifying him that if any more articles from the pen of Mr. Rouleau were pubhave to be placed under the ban. The proprietor felt that he had no other alternative than to dismiss his writer, as the paper depended entirely on the Roman Catholics

Mr. Rouleau obtained a situation on another journal, but with the same resultthe proprietor being warned in like manner and dismissal following in due course. The same experience was meted out to the unfortunate writer by all the other French papers of the city, until finally he was forced to take a place at \$6 per week in the employment of the Society of Arts of Canada. But prosecution followed him even here. The manager received the usual noti-fication from the bishop's palace, dismissal ensued, and now Mr. Rouleau is once more

Mr. J. I. Tarte, M. P., publishes an article in the Cultivateur, holding that the Roman Catholics of this province wish to be governed by the bishops in religious matters, and to govern themselves in temporal matters. He refers to the numerous conflicts with the religious authorities in large number of parishes, and adds: "The situation can yet be saved by adopting the programme that, in future, the bishops will govern the church of this provbishops, and no others. Let them assert their authority over the clergy, let them give the direction themselves, and they will find among the laity a good will and submission that will astonish them. As much as the Catholics are disposed to listen with respect to the bishop's voice and to help authority in the defense of religious rights, equally determined are they to resist encroachment on their rights on the part of the clergymen who, through unreasonable zeal, incautiously substitute themselves for the natural leaders of the church. The most recent example of an encroachment of this kind is Father Lacasse's pamphlet, which has just excommunicated a number of people against whom their respective bishops did not make the least reproach. To firmly place episcopal authority at the head of religious society is to be right."

#### The Only Hope. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

If Democratic members of Congress were free moral agents the President's ruinous tariff bill would never pass the House of Representatives. Democratic Representatives, as a body, fear the President. His peculiar methods are known. In the past he has never hesitated to threaten with defeat or buy with patronage. He is a dictator of the most dangerous type, and every Democratic Representative who refuses to do his bidding will be opposed for re-election by all the power the President can bring to bear. Cleveland literally owns Congress, and when he says, destroy American industries to please my friends across the water, Representatives will probably obey. The only hope is that Congressmen may fear their constituents more than the President. The last elections indicated that the people are aroused. They have had enough for the present.

#### Afraid of an Income Tax. Harper's Weekly.

It is possible that a conspiracy of States. by fixing an exemption from an income tax to a sum so large as to generally preclude the tax in those conspiring States, and then by imposing a 40-per-cent, tax on all incomes above that sum, could do great injustice. In case of such a conspiracy, a mmand in the Constitution that when

# THE AUSTRIAN KAISER

He Celebrates the Forty-Fifth Anniversary of His Reign.

Francis Joseph's Career Began Under Malign Influences, but Though Unlucky He Is Well Beloved.

New York Tribune. Forty-five years in one business or profession is a goodly record. It is an extraordinary record, in these or any days, for a sovereign. Yet this week will see it completed by the head of the Hapsburg dynasty, who, on Dec. 2, forty-five years ago, was proclaimed Emperor of Austria. He was a school boy then. He is a white-haired veteran now. And his realm has equally changed from being the very central citadel of old conservatism to being the forward camp of advanced liberalism among the continental monarchies. reign began amid the throes of a would-be revolution, soon sternly repressed. To-day sees each of the two halves of his vast realm on the pont of taking peacefully a step far in advance of the wildest dreams of the men of 1848, and a step of which the initiative has been given by none other than the Emperor himself. It has been a reign full of vicissitudes and full of strange contradictions, with none more strange than that this apostolic King and firm believer in divine right should be the standard bearer of universal suffrage, and that this most loyal son of the Church of Rome should raise his own hand to strike down that church's authority and to sever the bonds that unite it with the State.

of Francis Joseph that the child would be Emperor some day, or even dreamed that such would be the case. His father was Archduke Francis Charles, a rather colorless and insignificant gentleman whose highest ambition was personal comfort. He never meddled in politics, and, indeed, detested the very word, and the only time he ever displayed anything approximating to energy of spirit was when he suddenly left Ischl at the very time when Kalser Wilhelm of Germany came thither, because, as he bluntly declared, "he did not like the old man." So Archduke Francis Charles dawdled about the court of Ferdinand the Kind-hearted, and sent his son to the famous Theresianum College because that was the "proper thing to do," but never looked for any higher destiny for the lad than to join the noble army of Hapsburg Archdukes. But Francis Charles's wife, the Princess Sophie, was the better man of the two; a woman of great ability, shrewdness, determination, persuasion; probably, too, of as little conscience in political matters as any trickster or tyrant of her time. She had great plans for her boy's future and for her own. She would make him Emperor in name while she herself would be Empress

No one probably ever said at the cradis

Her opportunity came when her son was eighteen years old. The year of revolutions, 1848, came around, and thrones began to totter; that of Austria with the rest. The Emperor Ferdinand was as weak of will as he was said to be kind of heart; got scared, and fled to Olmutz. Princess Sophie repaired thither also, not in flight, but on a march to victory. Never before was she so persuasive or the Emperor so eager to be persuaded. In a twinkling it was done. Ferdinand resigned the throne and crown with a silent but devout "Good riddance!" and passed them on to the Theresianum student, who accepted them with a clamorous and lamentful "Oh, my youth! Thou art forever lost to me!" Presently peace was restored, and Prin-Sophie took her boy back to Vienna and showed him to the people as their new Emperor. He was not much to see-a thin. pale, beardless youth with timid eyes and with the heavy undernp that is the visible and outward sign of the Hapsburg family. There was nothing about him to inspire enthusiasm, as there would have been about his handsome and knightly younger brother, Maximilian, who in later years met a lamented fate in Mexico. But it did not greatly matter. The brains of Princess sophie, not the looks of her son, were the dominant factor in the problem. Having showed Francis Joseph to the people, she bade him go and play while she governed the empire. She put him in the hands of Count Gruenne, whose instructions were to look after his Majesty's amusements. which he interpreted to mean that he should make and keep the young Emperor the slave of the passions and pleasures of the flesh. This went on for several years. The Emperor led on from revelry to revelry unthinking, while his mother, with hand of steel and heart of stone, administered tyranny in his name. Under her sway reaction was the rule, revolutionists were shot like dogs, patriots fled into exile, and every man was made to feel that there was a police spy at his elbow, and the public charged it all to the account of Francis

ROUSED HIM TO THOUGHT. So one day what might have been expected happened. It was on Feb. 15, 1853. The young Emperor was reviewing the army on the Schmelz. Suddenly through the throng sprang a young Hungarian, one Joseph Libenyi; laid violent hands on the sacred person of his Majesty, struck at the imperial throat a fearful blow with a sharp. heavy butcher's knife. Jugular and carotid would have been severed in a twinklingperhaps the very spinal column severed; but the point caught in the big buckle which every Austrian officer must wear at his throat, caught and stuck, till Count O'Donnell and some others glappled with the would-be slayer and dragged him off, to have his own throat circled with hemp next day. Perhaps this episode strength-Emperor's attachment to his Irish subjects, as witness his steadfast friendship for Count Taaffe, Certainly it set him seriously to thinking there must be something rotten in the State if such was the feeling of any one toward him. It would not be comfortable to go on forever enduring the odium of misgovernment which was in his name, but not according to his will. So he began to reach out for the sceptre with his own hands. Soon after this tragic turn in his affairs Francis Joseph performed one of the most important acts of his life, entirely on his own responsibility. This was his marriage to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. It has been said that the match was forced upon him by his mother, but probably without truth. His mother intended that he should wed Princess Helena, the eldest daughter of the Bayarian Duke Max, and, indeed, fully negotiated the match. A result was the Emperor's complete emancipation from his mother's baneful influence, in consequence of which he presently became a liberal in politics, and even something of a hero in war. He won from the hands of Czar Nicholas the Cross of St. George, given for great personal valor. At Novarra and elsewhere he showed intrepid

bravery. Tegethoff won the great fight at Lissa, and the glory of ot shone upon the Emperor. Then came a crushing reverse at Solferino, which so affected him that he wished to die, and actually stood motionless for some time in the fire of a French battery, hoping to be struck down. But neither Solferino nor, in later years, the awful disaster of Sadowa impaired popularity at home-a popularity which began when he threw of his mother's leading strings, and steadily increased until it surpassed that of every other European sover-There is to-day no other ruler in Europe half so beloved by all classes of his sub

jects as he. And this is a most significant fact. For it is only that personal popularity of the monarch that holds the heterogeneous empire together Czechs hate the Germans, the Magyars hate the Germans, the Poles hate the Germans, the Italians of the southern Tyrol hate the Germans of the north, the Slavonians hate the Croats, the Ruthenians hate the Polacks. Indeed, of all the seventeen different nationalities in the empire there are scarcely two that do not hate each other. But schehow they all love their Kaiser. Even the Magyars are glad to call him King of Hungary, and the Czechs have only raged because he hesitated to be formally crowned King of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenzel at Prague. He has learned to speak their seventeen different tongues, and has won their hearts. He knows that it is only his own personal influence that holds his realm together, and therefore he continues to wear a burdensome crown that otherwise he would long ago have laid aside. He realizes that after him, of a truth, will come the deluge, and he is willing to long his martyrdom for the sake of postponing the day of wrath. For many a year he has longed to retire from his exthe federal government seeks revenue by a latted station, and since the death of his tax on income it must first declare the sum | only son the cares and pomps of state

for their sake that makes their love for im so constant and so considerate.

A HARD-WORKING MONARCH. Mr. Chamberlain is said once to have quoted, in denunctation of the peers of Great Britain, "They toil not, neither do they spin." But this assuredly is not a reproach justly to be directed against the Emperor of Austria. No chief executive of a practical, workaday, "no-flummery" republic works harder than he; no business man with a vast fortune to make or to safeguard. Nor is his work only like that which so taxes the Prince of Wales-the entertaining of guests, the laying of cor-nerstones, the opening of public buildings and institutions, dress-parade activity and lay-figure usefulness. These things he does when there is need. But beside and over them all is a vast mass of real work-the work at once of legislator and executive, the work of the diplomat, the financier, the statesman-such as most monarchs prefer to leave to their ministers, but which Francis Joseph insists on doing himself, with much burning of midnight of

Note, for example, his duties in connection with the Hungarian Parliament. Under the constitution he has the prerogative of examining every proposed bill before it introduced by a minister. This does not mean simply that he is to know its scope and general purport, but that he is to have placed before him its entire text, every sentence and word. He regards this not merely as a privilege, but as a duty, to the performance of which he devotes himself with the utmost earnestness. Sometimes an important bill will come before him, covering scores of printed pages. He will study it diligently, perhaps for weeks, with frequent references to Ministers or other authorities. Finally it will be returned, with his initials on the first page, indicating that he approves the introduction of it into Parliament. But it will not be in its original form, by any means. Every page will be covered thickly with interlineations and marginal notes and comments, in his Majesty's own handwriting, with here and there, perhaps, answers to his queries by some of the Ministers. These annotations show him to be a master of the subject in hand, and are often of great value in the framing of legislation. On one bill, for example, he made a certain criticism, and then referred it to one of his Ministers, who wrote beneath it this reply: "Your Majesty is right. The measure as proposed would have clashed, wholly against our intention, with an act aiready in force.'

Such work has the Emperor been bestowng, for weeks past, upon the civil marriage bill, over which so furious a political fight has long been raging. This is one of the most important measures proposed in Hungary for many years, and the text of the act, containing as it does a history of marwhich it took the government printer two weeks to put in type. His Majesty has read and reread every line of it, and looked up numerable authorities bearing on disputed points. He has studied carefully the volfinous arguments of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice in favor of it, and of Cardinals Sclauch and Vaszary against it, besides holding almost daily onferences with all four concerning it. In fact, it is seriously estimated that from the beginning of August to the early part of November, he gave an average of five November, he gave an average ours' hard work daily to this one measure. When we remember his other duties, many and important, especially those connected with the revolutionary disturbances in Bohemia, it is evident that the Empress Elizabeth was guilty of no exaggeration when she exclaimed the other day to Cardinal Vaszary: "Look at my poor husband! He has the greatest labor and anxiety of

of you The Emperor has more than once exressed the fear that the future will know him as Francis Joseph the Unlucky, Perhaps "the Unready" would be a more fitting title, since most of his ill-fortune seems to have come to him through his own unreadiness to seize opportunities and to deal with emergencies as they arose. There was a strange contradictoriness about him in 1859, when, after his terrible losses, Louis Napoleon made him a tempting offer at Villafranca. The bribe would have made him the foe of Germany, and he spurned it, saying proudly, "I am a German Prince!" Yet, in truth, there was not, and is not, a drop of true German blood in his veins. But Germany trusted nim, and presently all the States, save him as the as the sovereign Deutsches Kaiser." should restore the old Empire. to movement with his commercial union of 1862: but still the hearts of the German people turned toward Francis Joseph. So at the last he summoned all Germany to meet him at Frankfort, where he should be Emperor. But it was too late. He had been unready. The opportunity was past. Another chance came soon after Prussia was suspected of false play, and all Austria sprang up with inexpressible zeal, ready to the last man to rush to the field of battle. Had he yielded to that floodtide of passion, he would have been the leader of a popular war that might have overwhelmed the northern foe. But he repressed it, and followed the traditions of Austrian red-tape militarism; and the re-

It is related that in the year 1857, after Napoleon III had his interview at Stuttgart with Alexander II (which was intended to bring about a Franco-Russian alliance), the Czar paid a visit to his first cousin, the Grand Duke of Saxony, at Wilhelmsthal, a favorite forest residence of the whole family. It had been settled that at the same time the Emperor of Austria (there was no king in Hungary then) should also pass a day at the Schloss, privately, to enjoy the splendid shooting in the Thuringer Wald. He did so, and the two Kaisers met in the presence of their host surrounded by his court. The first meetng was extremely stiff and cold, revealing the embarrassment consequent on Austria's hesitation during the Crimean War; but the second interview, which had but one witness, was abruptly opened by the son of Nicholas, who, as soon as he was seated, laid his hand on his brother of Austria's arm, saying: "Will you for once be frank? And will you try to know what you mean?" The fault, or rather misfortune, of Francis Joseph's life has been that he has not always known exactly what he has not hesitated to do, and among the many sovereigns who have held sway in Europe during these forty-five years of his reign there is scarce one whose place in his country's history will be more honorable

sult was Sadowa.

## Harvard House.

than that of Francis Joseph the Unlucky.

Harper's Weekly. The recent action of the Harvard Club of New York in building for itself a perhome to be known as "Harvard has excited unusual interest among college graduates, not only in this city but throughout the country, because it is praca new departure. University clubs and fraternity buildings are to be found in almost every large city, but no single association of college alumni has ever before attempted the experiment of establishing itself in a club house especially adapted to its own purposes, and built by means of a

fund raised by subscription among its own It is a fair indication of the interest taken the suggestion for a new house that the Harvard graduates of New York-who are probaly not so numerous as those of other f the large univeristies-raised by subscriptions the sum of \$57,000 as a free and unconditional gift to the club. This accomplished, land fifty feet front was purchased on Forty-fourth street, west of Fifth avenue, and the architectural work was intrusted to Mesrs. McKim, Mead & White, this firm generously offering their designs as Mr. McKim's contribution to the club fund. The house now in course of construction is of the Boston type of Colonial architecture, built of what is known as Harvard brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings. It is three stories in height, and provides on the first floor conversationooms and a grill-room; on the second a library, which at present will also be used for the monthly meetings of the club; and on the third floor a billiard room, cardrooms, etc. The building has been so constructed that in the future an extension may be added providing for a new billiardroom or grill-room on the first floor, with a spacious hall on the second floor, where, in connection with the present structure, it is hoped the annual dinners of the club may be held. It is the purpose of the architects to make the interior a pure example of the

#### Colonial style. Conservative Opinion.

What the country now most needs on this subject is a well-defined Democratic tariff, and then a chance at the next congressional election to pass judgment upon it. We are, therefore, very glad the ways and means committee have presented a clearly defined and radical Democratic

#### Cleveland's Turkey. I could cat my turkey With much less tobasco If everybody wasn't laughing At that Hawaiian fiasco.

-New York Recorder. Unkind Fling. As it didn't cost anything the New

Yorkers turned out and made considerable

fuss over the unveiling of the statue of Nathan Hale. Theoretical Reformers. Philadelphia North American. The Wilson bill is chiefly doctrinaire, or,